

## INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

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SUBJECT Research and Production Facilities in Certain  
Cities of the USSR

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NO. OF ENCLS.  
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Q. What are the research and production facilities in the following cities:

- (a) Alma-Ata
- (b) Irkutsk
- (c) Leningrad
- (d) Baku
- (e) Kerch
- (f) Moscow

A. (a) Alma-Ata.

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A heavy machine-building plant is situated in Alma-Ata. This plant was being built during and after World War II. [ ] some equipment, which had formerly belonged to "NKMZ", was sent from the town of Orsk to Alma-Ata. Later, a few specialists were sent from "NKMZ" in the town of Elektrostal to Alma-Ata to work at the new machine-building plant. [ ] one blooming-mill, "diameter 1000", the so-called "Kazakhskiy blooming" was supposed to be installed in the new metallurgical plant to be built in the region of Alma-Ata. I imagine that the region of Alma-Ata, with the city of Alma-Ata as its center, is being developed as one out of new industrial regions of strategic importance. [ ] a new large non-ferrous metallurgy combine was to be situated comparatively close to Alma-Ata in the region of lake Balkhash. [ ] a technical institute, the so-called "VTUZ", is also located in the city of Alma-Ata. Both of the above-mentioned plants and the institute were to have laboratories. Besides that, a geological-prospecting board was to be located in Alma-Ata, and its geological-prospecting parties were to do geological prospecting in this region which is a new one from the industrial point of view.

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(b) Irkutsk.

Irkutsk is a regional center and one of the oldest and largest cities of Siberia. During World War II numerous industrial enterprises were evacuated to Irkutsk from the regions of the USSR under threat of occupation by the Germans. "SKMZ" imeni Ordzhonikidze (Staro-Kramatorsky Machine-Building Plant) was among those enterprises. A large complex of power plants, was to have been built at the Angara river in the region of Irkutsk before World War II. This complex has been regarded as one of great importance and, [ ] construction was started at the end of World War II. A new ferro-alloy plant and a large aluminum combine both under construction, should be the principal consumers of electric power. There are some institutes and technical institutes in Irkutsk. [ ] that in the second half of the thirties, in connection with the planned construction of power plants, "Angarstroy", considerable hydrogeological prospecting was carried out in the region of Irkutsk.

(c) Leningrad

Leningrad is the second industrial and cultural center of the USSR in size and importance. There are numerous technical institutes in Leningrad including the followings: the Leningrad branch of the Academy of Science, the Leningradsky Mine Institute, a ship building institute, electro-technical institute, several machine-building institutes, metallurgical institute, several military technical institutes and academies and the Leningrad branch of "Gipromez." The Leningrad branch of the Academy of Science of the USSR is the center of scientific-research work which is also being carried out, to a certain degree, by all of the above-mentioned institutes. A number of large industrial enterprises are situated in the region of Leningrad. Many of them have good laboratories and experimental workshops, and also do a certain amount of scientific-research and experimental work.

(d) Baku

As is known, the largest oil fields in the USSR and several oil refineries are situated in the region of Baku. [ ] there are several institutes in Baku, among them an oil institute. There is a geological-prospecting board in Baku which prospects in oil fields and in regions near them which may prove to be oil fields.

(e) Kerch

There is a large iron-ore deposit in the region of Kerch. Owing to high phosphorus and sulfur content of the ore and its comparative poverty, the industrial exploitation of the Kerch ores was not performed before World War II. The construction of a large metallurgical combine was being carried out in this region at the end of thirties. The construction bore the name of "Kamyshburunstroy". The capacity of the combine can be judged by the productiveness of multiple-bucket excavators, which were being built for "Kamyshburunstroy" by "NKMZ" in the town of Kramatorsk before World War II. The productiveness of the excavator for opening of the ore was 6000 cubic meters per hour. The excavator for the extraction of the ore was designed to have the productiveness of 450 cubic meters per hour. To judge by these figures, the combine should be a very large one. Another important industry in the region of Kerch is fishing, and fish canneries, which supply Kerch with herrings and sprats, are situated there.

[ ] It is quite obvious, however, that large scale geological prospectings had been carried out in the region of iron-ore deposits before the construction. Besides that, in connection with the exploitation of ores (new ones for the USSR), research work with the purpose of mastering and improving processes of exploitation and utilization of refuse was carried out at the combine itself.

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(f) Moscow

The Academy of Science of the USSR, with its principal institutes is located in Moscow. The Academy of Science does scientific research and heads scientific research work in the USSR. Scientific research is done by laboratories and chairs of all the Moscow technical universities (institutes) known to me; by "TsNII TMASH"; by "GIPROMEZ"; "Stalproekt"; "TsAGI"; "Shakhtostroy"; the Central Scientific-Research Institute of Timber and Paper Industry; the Institute of Torch Welding (?), and so on. Besides that, in Moscow there have been such enterprises as the following: "EZRI", the experimental plant of cutting tools; plant #38, an experimental tank plant; the near-Moscow experimental plant of mine equipment (in Malakhovka); "Stankoimport", with its permanent display of foreign equipment; and "Mashinoimport". The last two establishments, apart from their direct industrial functions, are also a source of information for interested institutions and industrial enterprises, and supply the latter with materials after interesting them with problems of foreign technics. Scientific research and experimental work in one form or another, is also carried out at the large enterprises of Moscow.

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